

CREWKERNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A.M. McCall
V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.V. Hague, M.B., B.CH., C.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

A.C.N. Gully, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Clerk to Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, M.A.

Health Visitor

Miss D. Collingham, H.V., S.R.N.
S.C.M. (from April, 1964).

District Nurse


Miss G. Johnson, S.R.N.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

and

HOUSING COMMITTEE

The whole Council



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To the Chairman and Councillors of the Crewkerne Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1964.

As the years go by Crewkerne becomes increasingly busy. Being on a main road from London to Exeter at week-ends in the Summer the town is full. Crossing the roads is time-consuming and hazardous. Despite this large increase in the number of people using the town, I did not receive any complaints about the services provided. Nor did I receive any complaints about unsatisfactory food. This reflects great credit on the shopkeepers and caterers.

The health of the residents was good. Some cases of Measles occurred in the Summer months but little other infectious disease was notified.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. McCALL

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1964 was 4,530, slightly higher than last year. This gives a population density of 3.5 per acre. The product of a penny rate has now reached £630 and the rateable value is £158614.

Birth Rate The corrected Birth Rate for 1964 was 18.69 per thousand live births. This was slightly higher than the national figure of 18.4. There were two illegitimate births, six fewer than in 1963. In the country as a whole there is an increase in the number of illegitimate children born each year. Many reasons have been put forward to account for this trend. Undoubtedly there are many causes but one found constantly in all surveys is the lack of parental control and supervision. Surveys have also shown that conception frequently takes place in the family home. The avoidance of the situation where intercourse could take place is important. Here parents have an opportunity to take positive action. One hears of parents who leave two teenagers alone in the house in front of television for the evening or go out while the teenagers hold a party in the house. Such action is just asking for trouble. There is no need for parents to be present at the party but they can be in the house in another room. It may appear "square" to the children but if their friends are those who wish to indulge in behaviour not possible when parents are in the vicinity then perhaps the children may realise their friends are not entirely satisfactory.

Death Rate The corrected Death Rate for the year was 8.6, substantially lower than the national figure of 11.3. Details of deaths can be found in Appendix A Table 3 and these show that there were eleven deaths due to cancer and only nine due to heart disease. The four cases of lung cancer all occurred in males. Pneumonia and bronchitis each accounted for four deaths.

Maternal Mortality There were no maternal deaths in 1964.

Stillbirths There was one stillbirth in 1964 which gives a rate of 14 per thousand live and stillbirths.

Infant Mortality I am pleased to be able to report that there were no infant deaths in 1964.

Social Conditions The town continues to expand and the new industries mentioned last year continued to attract more skilled workers to Crewkerne. One firm went into liquidation but the employees were successfully absorbed into other firms.

Youth and Community Centre This Centre continues to be well patronised by various organisations and is justifying the Council's expenditure.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Antenatal Clinic This clinic was held once a month and a doctor attends each session. The purpose of this clinic is to obtain blood samples of every pregnant woman prior to confinement. Specimens are sent to the laboratory at Musgrove Park Hospital for examination. The reports are sent to the private practitioner concerned and the midwife. The general practitioners also hold antenatal sessions in their own premises and by arrangement with the health authority midwives are present. It was felt that the taking of antenatal blood samples is rightly part of the general practitioner midwifery service and it was suggested that the group practice take over this work. However, the general practitioners could not see their way to undertaking this additional procedure. If the clinic were closed down it would mean that mothers would have to travel to Yeovil for the blood samples to be taken in the hospital laboratory and to avoid this expensive and time consuming journey for them this clinic is continuing.

The health visitors, together with the physiotherapist, continued to hold combined relaxation and mothercraft classes which were well attended.

Midwifery A new midwife was appointed and took up duties in Crewkerne in April and the domiciliary midwifery, which is supervised by the general practitioners, was carried out by her, assisted by the midwives based in Misterton and Merriott. Mothers requiring admission to hospital are sent to Yeovil and Templecombe.

Infant Welfare Clinic Clinics were held every first and third Tuesday of the month throughout the year. I attended each clinic. The numbers at these clinics have been increasing and have now reached such proportions that an additional session is becoming necessary and at the end of the year arrangements were being made to increase the number to three per month.

In February Mrs. Smith resigned. She was Secretary of the Clinic Committee and for thirty years had worked in the Child Welfare Clinic in Crewkerne. This is an excellent record of service which was recognised at the time of her departure.

Day Nurseries There appears to be a considerable demand these days for nursery accommodation for 3-5 year olds. The County closed the ones they had been running during the war and immediately after. The demand for part-time female labour and the desire of mothers to have the mornings free for housework has undoubtedly stimulated the demand. They are supervised by the County Health Department and governed by the Nurseries and Childminders Regulation Act, 1948. The County authorised the opening of a privately run nursery class at the Methodist Hall, South Street. It opened in April, 1964, and appears to be doing very well.

Home Nursing A District Nurse for domiciliary nursing was appointed and took up her duties in June, 1963, and from April, 1964, she was assisted by the midwife/health visitor.

Health Visiting The midwife appointed is also a qualified health visitor and carried out these duties in addition to her other work.

The Tuberculosis health visitor, Mrs. Pitt, continued to follow-up all cases on the Tuberculosis Register and all cases seen by the Chest Physician in hospital. She accompanied me to the Schools for all B.C.G. vaccination sessions and did more of the follow-up work afterwards. On 31st December she retired after a long and distinguished career in the County service which covered the difficult war years. I am most grateful for the help she gave me during my time in the area.

Immunisation Immunisations are carried out at the clinic twice a month and by the private practitioners in their surgeries. A standard procedure of protection is now used throughout the County and commences with a course of injection with triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. This is followed by immunisation against acute poliomyelitis with

oral vaccine followed by smallpox vaccination. At eighteen months a booster dose of triple vaccine is offered. At the time of entry to infant school the children receive a further booster of diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and a fourth poliomyelitis immunisation. Details of the immunisations given are shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

Vaccination Vaccinations are also done at the clinic and by the private practitioners in their surgeries. The majority are primary vaccinations for infants but there are an increasing number for people travelling abroad. Details are also shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

Home Help Service The County Council provide a home help service in the town and the arrangements were unchanged.

School Medical Service I carried out medical inspections at all the County Schools in the town during 1964. Details of these inspections can be found in Appendix B, Table 3.

The parents of children who are for medical inspection receive an important questionnaire form in which they are able to fill in details of any illnesses their child might have had and, in addition, are able to inform the school doctor of any problems that are worrying them. When the child is examined these completed questionnaires are presented to the school doctor who already has the infant welfare record card in the case of entrants to school life, and the school medical card in the case of older children. These two are studied in conjunction with the examination. A further innovation was started in 1964. It was decided that the medical examination of children leaving school was not always necessary. Many of them had already been seen at least twice during school life and were probably quite fit so a system of selective medical examination was introduced. The parents of children leaving school received a questionnaire in which they entered details of any illness their child may have had since they entered secondary school and also have an opportunity to state if they have any problems. They are also asked whether they wish their child to be medically examined before leaving. These completed forms are studied in conjunction with the school medical record and any observations the Head Teacher may have. If it is considered that a medical examination is not indicated the school medical card is stamped accordingly and they are exempt. However, if the parents do not think a medical necessary but something in the medical record indicates that a further examination would be useful, then the child is medically examined. The result on the first year has been that the time spent on medical examinations in the secondary modern schools has been cut down and no difficulties have so far been experienced.

School Dental Service Mr. Watson, who had done a considerable amount of work in the area during 1963 and early 1964, resigned his appointment in July and since then no routine dental inspection in the Crewkerne area was possible. However, he left the schools in a very satisfactory dental state.

Speech Therapy Miss Ledamun continued to hold a fortnightly speech therapy clinic in Crewkerne. The attendance figures were eight children at thirty-two sessions.

Orthopaedic Service Miss Read, the orthopaedic sister, held a clinic on every first Wednesday of the month during the year. This clinic is a great help to parents living in the district as it saves them the journey to Yeovil and the children themselves are only away from school for a short time. The children are referred to the orthopaedic surgeon at regular intervals and copies of his report are sent to me.

Physiotherapy Since 1954 the hospital physiotherapist had been using accommodation in the clinic for two days a week due to the small size of the hospital outpatient department. During 1964 alterations to the hospital were completed and the physiotherapy clinic transferred back there in October. We were sorry to see the physiotherapists go and end a very happy association with the clinic.

Ophthalmic Services The arrangement whereby the health visitors do an annual eye test on all children worked satisfactorily during the year and

the number of children referred to the County Oculist increased. Unfortunately he had a period of illness and there was a fairly considerable delay in receiving appointments. However, the optician working in the town gave very considerable assistance and a number of cases were referred to him and glasses were obtained quite quickly in urgent cases.

Epileptics Modern drug treatment has meant that many children who would have previously been incapacitated by their illness are now able to carry on normal lives attending ordinary schools. They are seen at hospital outpatients at regular intervals and reports on their medical progress are sent to me as well as to their private doctor. Any difficulties arising at school are rapidly sorted out. There have been no difficult episodes during 1964.

Spastics Children with minor degrees of spasticity are, if it is possible, encouraged to attend the ordinary school. The more serious cases are placed in special schools by arrangement with the County Council. This system works well.

Blind Persons Somerset County Association for the blind keep a register of blind and partially sighted persons in the County. There were five blind and five partially sighted people resident in Crewkerne on the Register at 31.12.64.

Ambulance Service The County Council are responsible for the ambulance service which covers this area. The Divisional Headquarters are at Yeovil from whence all vehicles are controlled. The service worked smoothly during 1964.

Mental Health The Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Council continued with their responsible work and encouraged the furtherance of the policy of treating mental disorders as far as possible in the home. This requires careful selection but is proving to be of considerable value quite apart from lightening the load on hospital beds. Children and young adults in need of training are catered for at the Lopen Training Centre. They are conveyed there daily. The Centre holds nineteen split into groups and the work they do there is very encouraging.

National Assistance Act One old lady was living in completely unsatisfactory surroundings in the town and despite persuasions and efforts by myself and the County Welfare Officer nothing would persuade her to accept alternative accommodation and in March I was forced to apply to the magistrates for a Removal Order under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. She is now happily settled in Sunnylands, Chard.

Care of the Aged The Council continued to pursue their policy of providing improved special housing for old people and at last a start has been made to replace the Mary Davis Almshouses with modern accommodation, this being an extension of the existing Chubbs Lawn site, which had been held up for some years by negotiations with the Charity Commissioners and others. The Council also gave grants to the Trustees of the West Street Almshouses to enable them to be modernised.

The Old Peoples Welfare Association continued its good work and met every week at the Youth and Community Centre. They also held their annual holiday at Torquay and this was well supported. They help with a chiropody service for their members and give other direct assistance.

Disabled Persons The Crewkerne Good Fellowship Club continued to maintain its membership and carried out an active programme during the year. This included attending the County Rally at Wells. The active work of Miss Blackmore and her helpers ensures the success of this venture.

Health Education The Council subscribes to the Central Council for Health Education and makes use of their very effective posters and literature. Every opportunity is taken to educate the public in the principles of good health and accident prevention.

SECTION C

Prevention and Control over Infectious Diseases and Other Diseases

There was a mild outbreak of measles during October and November. One case of whooping cough was notified but no other infectious diseases were reported to me. Details are shown in Appendix C, Table 1.

Immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was carried out throughout the year by general practitioners and myself. Trivax was the vaccine used. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was also used throughout. As reported in Section B, smallpox vaccination was continued as a routine.

The B.C.G. programme was carried out during February and March in the schools. All children born during 1950 were offered vaccination. A total of 72 were done.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit came to the town in July and a total of 768 miniature X-Rays were taken. No active cases of tuberculosis were discovered but one inactive case was found. Four non-tuberculous cases were detected including one of cancer of the chest. Full details of the visit are shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

SECTION D

Environmental Health Services

A. Sanitary Circumstances

Climatic Conditions 1964 was a dry year and the reduced rainfall caused a certain amount of anxiety to the Wessex Water Board. The summer was a good one with plenty of sunshine for a change. The total annual rainfall was 23.97 inches.

Water Supply This was the first full year when the water supply was managed by the Wessex Water Board. It was satisfactory in quality and quantity and no shortages occurred.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal Both sewage disposal works operated smoothly throughout the year and gave no trouble.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection Weekly collections with our own vehicle and labour were carried on in the town throughout the year. Again the service was operated smoothly.

Public Conveniences In common with other local authorities our Conveniences are the target for vandals who appear to regard them as fair game. In this activity females are just as destructive as males.

There is a type of person who cannot use a Public Convenience without writing on the walls or trying to remove some article of equipment. It is very difficult to detect the culprits. In large towns the presence of an attendant of course prevents a lot of the damage but in small towns the cost of repair and restoration in unattended Conveniences is very considerable.

The Council try to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and provide hadd washing facilities.

In a lavatory the most heavily infected article is the handle of the flushing apparatus, closely followed by the wash hand basin tap. It is high time both were foot operated. This is not a fantastic suggestion. A few years ago the binette in our kitchens had a removable lid. Now nearly all are foot operated. The same change can easily be achieved in a W.C.

Rodent Destruction The rodent operator wh is shared by ourselves with Chard Borough and Ilminster, worked in the town for one week per month. There were no heavy infestations.

Swimming Baths There are three privately owned Swimming Baths in Crewkerne. The Grammar School and Secondary Modern Schools have one each and there is a small one at a private school in the town. The bath at the Secondary Modern School is the most recently constructed and has automatic chlorination and filtration and the water is recirculated. Hand chlorination is carried out at the other two baths.

Snoke Abatement There were no problems concerning smoke nuisance during 1964.

B. Factories Act

Details of the inspections carried out can be found in Appendix D, Table 3.

C. Housing

Full details of the housing situation can be found in Appendix D, Table 3.

The Council did not complete any houses during the year but eighteen were in course of erection at the end of the year, whereas private enterprise completed thirteen and had twenty-eight under construction during the same period. There were 186 applicants at the end of the year; forty-one of these were for old peoples dwellings; only twenty-four were considered urgent among the remainder.

D. Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk There are no registered distributors and no registered dairy premises in the Urban District. The County Council carried out the milk sampling.

As increasing problem which is being encountered in untreated milk is the presence of brucella abortus. This is the causative organism of undulant or relapsing fever, a prolonged and debilitating illness. Obviously those most exposed to infection are farmworkers and veterinary surgeons who may handle infected cows at the time of the birth of a calf. The cow excretes the organism in the milk and unless the milk is heat treated those who drink it are at risk.

There is a readily available vaccine which farmers can obtain for their cows. This has the effect of preventing the cows aborting but it does not prevent the organism occurring in the milk. During routine sampling of raw milk a brucella examination is carried out. If this is positive I have a duty to see that all milk for human consumption is heat treated before retail. The routine pasteurization of all milk before sale to the public is the only sure safeguard against this and other pathogens occurring in milk.

However, this sometimes is an embarrassment to the farmer so he promptly sells the cow in the open market and it turns up again in another area where it infects the bulk milk supply of another farm. There is no legal power to stop this. Until the Government embark on an eradication policy such as was done in the case of tuberculosis, the situation will not improve.

Ice Cream Twenty-two premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. There are no manufacturers. Ten samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory. I think that at least one sample from each retailer should be examined every year and, if time permits, more should be done.

Meat There is no licensed slaughter house in Crewkerne and therefore no call for routine meat inspection. However, there was a certain amount of tinned meat condemned at the request of the retailers.

Food Premises There are five premises where food is prepared registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. No statutory action was necessary under the Food Hygiene Regulations during 1964. In an endeavour to help food handlers employed as roundsmen, the Council provided washing facilities in the Council Yard and the retailers were informed of this provision.

APPENDIX A TABLE 1

Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1964	...	4,530
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1964 according to the Rate Book	...	1,615
Rateable Value	...	£158,614
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£630
Area	...	1,291 acres

APPENDIX A TABLE 2

BIRTH RATE 18.69		Comparability Factor 1.21	
		M	F
Live Births	Total	39	31
	Legitimate	37	31
	Illegitimate	2	-
Stillbirths	Total	1	-
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	-	-
	Legitimate	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	-	-
	Legitimate	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Total	-	-
	Legitimate	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A TABLE 3

DEATH RATE 8.6

Comparability Factor 0.91

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Cancer of Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Lung	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer of Other Sites	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchitis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	13	5
	F	15	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	4	4

APPENDIX B TABLE 1

Crewkerne Child Welfare Clinic

Statistics for the twelve months ended
31st December, 1964.

No. of children who attended for the first time (under 1 year)		59
No. of children who attended during the year	...	121
Total attendances of children during the year	...	679
Average attendance of children per session	...	29
Total number of consultations by Medical Officer	...	136
No. of sessions with Medical Officer	...	24
Total number of sessions	...	24

APPENDIX B TABLE 2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December, 1964

Children born in the year:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	Total
	33	28	1	-	-	1	1	64

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Children born in the years:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	Total
	-	2	21	3	-	69	-	81

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

No. of children who completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Children born in the years:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	Total
	35	28	1	-	-	1	-	65

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Children born in the years:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	Total
	33	28	1	-	-	1	1	64

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Children born in the years:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	Total
	-	2	21	3	-	69	-	95

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

No. of persons who received a course of primary vaccination (two injections of Salk vaccine, three injections of quadruple vaccine or three doses of Oral vaccine during the year 1964

Children born 1964	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Children born 1943-61	Young Persons born 1933-42	Persons under 40 yrs. of age & Priority Groups
15	36 (includes 1 Salk)	6	8	-	-

Reinforcements 1964

No. of persons (all groups) who received a third Salk injection or fourth injection of quadruple vaccine	No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who received a fourth Salk injection or fifth injection of quadruple vaccine	No. of persons (all groups) who received a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk injections	No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd. a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injections or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk injs. plus 2 Oral doses.
-	-	1	55

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Age Groups	0-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 or over
	P	P	P	P	P R	P R	P R	P R
	1	-	13	7	16 -	2 1	- -	2 9

P = Primary Vaccination

R = Re-vaccination

APPENDIX B - TABLE 3

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. in- spected</u>	<u>Date of medical inspection</u>	<u>Children having milk</u>	<u>Children having dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria immuni- sation</u>	<u>Date of last dental inspection</u>
Crewkerne Grammar	203	50	13.2.64	59.11%	89.65%	-	27.9.63
Crewkerne Infants'	145	106	13/14/15. 5.64	83.45%	77.25%	66	15.7.63
Crewkerne Junior	222	80	11/12/13. 3.64	83.33%	76.12%	-	2.5.63
Crewkerne Secondary Modern	370	81	18/19.6.64	35.13%	61.35%	-	Dec. '63.

APPENDIX C TABLE 1

Whooping Cough	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	90

Analysis of Cases Notified

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Unk ^a
Whooping Cough				1									
Measles	4	6	9	7	16	48							

Tuberculosis

Age Group	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- 1								
1 - 5								
5 -15								
15 -25								
25 -35								
35 -45								
45 -55								
55 -65								
65+								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C TABLE 2

Mass Radiography

Crewkerne 29th June - 1st July, 1964

	Male	Female	Total
Number X-Rayed (Miniature Films)	390	378	768
Significant	3	2	5
Active Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Inactive Tuberculosis	-	1	1
<u>Non-Tuberculous Cases</u>			
Bacterial & Virus Infections of the Lungs	1	-	1
Bronchial Carcinoma	1	-	1
Emphysema and Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	-	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	-	1	1

Break down of total number X-Rayed:

Doctors' cases 2 male: - female Small Firms 161 males: 116 female

General Hospital
Staff - male 1 female School Staff 4 male: 7 female

Public 223 male:254 female

Sterling Industries Ltd. Crewkerne. 24th June, 1964

	Male	Female	Total
Number X-Rayed (Miniature Films)	232	84	316
Significant	1	-	1
Active Tuberculosis	-	-	1
Inactive Tuberculosis	1	-	1

Sterling Industries employees 138 male: 73 female

Other small firms 94 male: 11 female

APPENDIX D TABLE 1

Water Supplies

Piped Supplies - results of samples taken for analysis

<u>Raw Water</u>				<u>Treated after going into supply</u>			
<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
Satis-	Unsatis-	Satis-	Unsatis-	Satis-	Unsatis-	Satis-	Unsatis-
factory	factory	factory	factory	factory	factory	factory	factory
-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
No. of dwellings (1) on mains supply				1625.	(2) Not on main supply 2.		
No. of parishes with piped water supply from				(a)	public mains		-
				(b)	private sources		-
No. of parishes without a piped supply and which cannot be supplied at a reasonable cost				-			
No. of houses relying on:				(i)	well supplies		1
				(ii)	spring supplies		1

APPENDIX D TABLE 2

Factories Acts 1937 - 1959

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices	No. of occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 enforced by Local Authority	6	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	38	38	-	-
(iii) Other premises where Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	44	46	-	-
Cases in which defects were found	...		...	1
Cases in which defects found were remedied			..	1

OUTWORKERS

No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 10	67
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APPENDIX D TABLE 3

Housing

Action taken during year

1. No. of houses included in Clearance Area for which orders are still to be made	-
2. No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957	...			-
3. No. of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	...	...		6
4. No. of houses demolished or closed (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits)	...	...		6
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished		...		1
6. No. of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	...	...		-
7. No. of houses made fit during year	...	...		19
8. No. of unfit houses occupied under licence	...	...		-
9. Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken				-
10. Reconditioning of Condemned Houses - Exclusion from Clearance/ Demolition Orders (Housing Act, 1961)	...	...		-
11. Substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken	...	...		-
12. Housing Act, 1964 Any action taken during year.				
13. <u>Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule)</u>				
Certificate of Disrepair (a) No. of applications received			..	-
(b) Certificates issued			...	-

Houses erected during year		Houses in course of erection		Gained from conversion of	Lost from conversion of
For Slum Clearance purposes	For other Clearance purposes	For Slum Clearance purposes	For other Clearance purposes	large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	of two or more houses to one.
Local Authority	-	-	18	-	-
Private Enterprise	13	-	28	4	-

No. of Post-War houses erected from 1.4.45 to 31.12.64 Housing Programme

By Local Authority
306

By Private Enterprise
244

(a) No. of temporary housing units occupied (i) prefabs	Nil	(ii) huts, etc.	Nil
(b) No. of houses found overcrowded	...	...	Nil

Houses required

(i) To replace houses scheduled for demolition	...	5
(ii) To abate overcrowding	...	-
(iii) For other purposes	...	-
(iv) Applications for Council houses at end of year	...	24
(a) Urgent bona fide cases	...	41
(b) Applications for Old People's Dwellings	...	121
(c) Others	...	186
Total applications		186
(v) Total number of Council Houses sold during the year	...	4

	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.63 (a)	Gained from conversions and erected during 1964 (b)	Total (a)+(b)	Less houses demolished, closed, etc. during year	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.64 L.A. P.E.
L.A.	420	-	420	4	416
B.E.	1199	21	1220	8	1212
Total	1619	21	1640	12	

OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS

No. erected to 31.12.64	Number in course of erection
With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid
14	16

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. Discretionary

No. of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority during year:-

(1)	(2)
Received	Approved
Applications	Applications
No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings
1	1

NOTE No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupier during year 1

Average cost per dwelling approved during year £1060

Amount of grant payable by Local Authority £400

B. Standard

1. No. of applications	(a) Received	16
	(b) Approved	16
2. No. of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided		19

NOTE

No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupier during year 11

APPENDIX D TABLE 4

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(a) No. of premises registered under Act	87
Brief notes of action taken in implementing Regulations	A start has been made on inspecting all the premises registered under the Act.
(b) Additional staff employed	Nil

